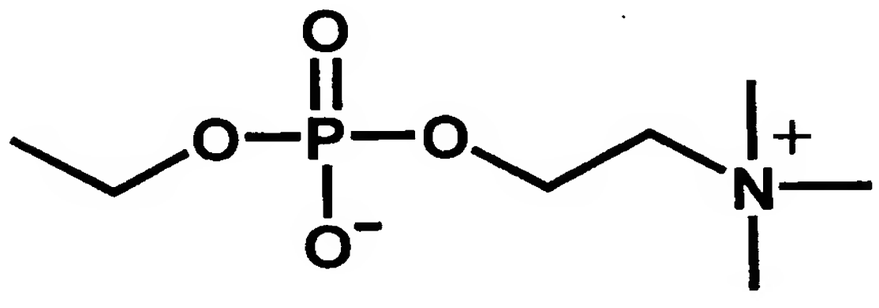
CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

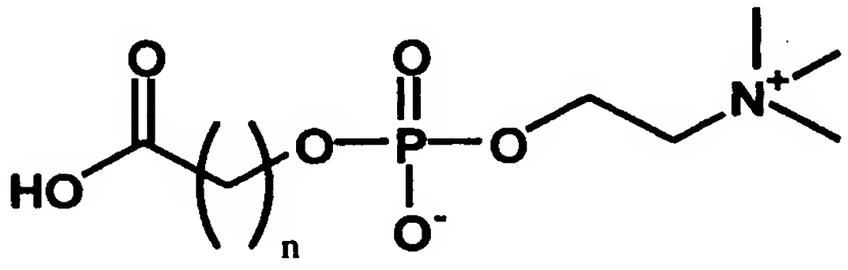
A method of manufacturing an eye lens material having a process in which a phosphorylcholine group-containing chemical compound represented by the following formula (1) is reacted and covalently bonded onto the surface of an eye lens material having hydroxyl groups wherein the chemical compound represented by the following formula (2) is reacted and covalently bonded through ester-bonding to the eye lens material in an organic solvent.

[Chemical formula 1]



(1)

[Chemical formula 2]



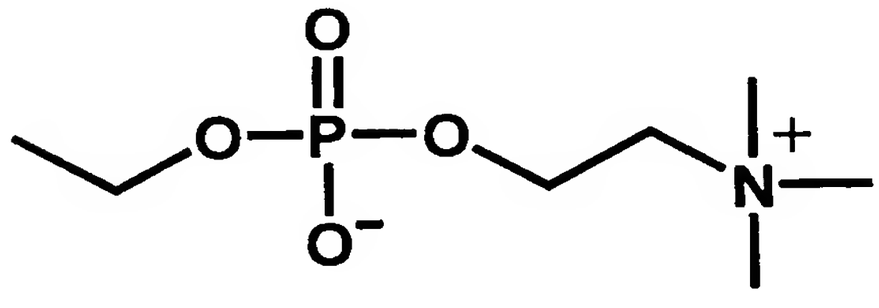
n denotes a natural number 1-18.

(2)

[Claim 2]

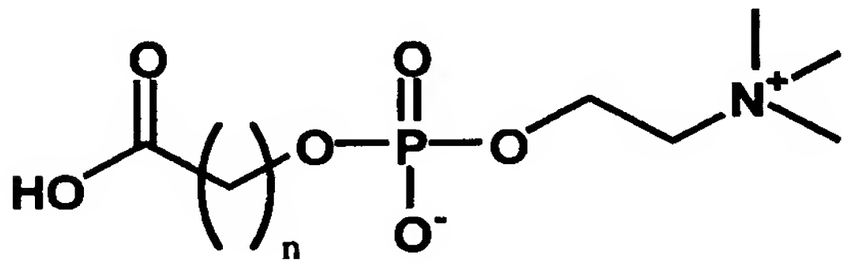
A method of manufacturing an eye lens material having a process in which a phosphorylcholine group-containing chemical compound represented by the following formula (1) is reacted and covalently bonded to the surface of an eye lens material wherein hydroxyl groups are introduced to said eye lens material by means of a plasma treatment and then the chemical compound represented by the following formula (2) is reacted and covalently bonded through ester-bonding to the eye lens material in an organic solvent.

[Chemical formula 3]



(1)

[Chemical formula 4]



n denotes a natural number 1-18.

(2)

[Claim 3]

An eye lens material obtained by having the phosphorylcholine group-containing chemical compound described in claim 1 or 2 react, via a halogenated carboxylic acid derivative, with the hydroxyl groups on the eye lens material surface.

[Claim 4]

A protein adsorption prevention method for an eye lens material wherein protein adsorption on the eye lens material is prevented by covalently bonding phosphorylcholine groups onto the eye lens material surface by means of an after-treatment in which the phosphorylcholine group-containing chemical compound described in claim 1 or 2 is reacted with the eye lens material.